

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

An Illustrated Weekly

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ARRAS CATHEDRAL, AS IT APPEARS TODAY, AFTER
BEING A TARGET FOR THE BIG GUNS.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

A Flashlight on Some Aspects of the War

WHY THE CZECHOSLOVAK NATION HAS BEEN RECOGNIZED BY THE ALLIES.

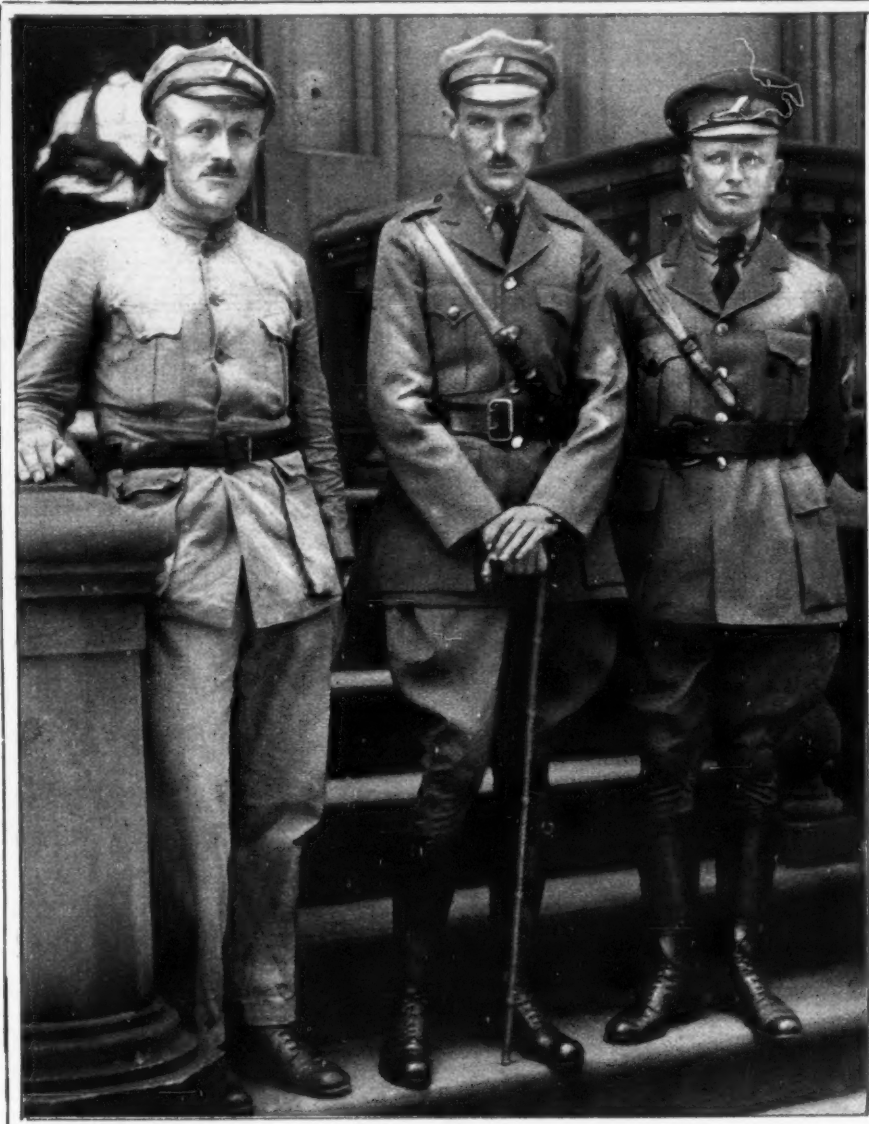
AMONG the many problems of race and nationality which have caused disturbance in Europe for centuries past and which it is hoped the present war will finally solve is that of the Czech and Slovak peoples, now generally described as the Czechoslovaks.

The Czechoslovaks have just been recognized as an independent nation by the British Government, following similar action by the French and Italian Governments. The reason for recognition was stated by the British Government in the following terms:

"Since the beginning of the war the Czechoslovak nation has resisted the common enemy by every means in its power. The Czechoslovaks have constituted a considerable army, fighting on three different battlefields, and attempting in Russia and Siberia to arrest the Germanic invasion. In consideration of its efforts to achieve independence, Great Britain regards the Czechoslovaks as an allied nation and recognizes the unity of the three Czechoslovak armies as an allied and belligerent army waging regular warfare against Austria-Hungary and Germany. Great Britain also recognizes the right of the Czechoslovak National Council as the supreme organ of Czechoslovak national interests and as the present trustee of the future Czechoslovak Government to exercise supreme authority over this allied and belligerent army."

The Czechs and Slovaks are almost identical peoples, numbering about 10,000,000 altogether, and occupying Bohemia and Moravia in Austria and Croatia-Slavonia in Hungary. There are also a good many Czechs in Austrian Silesia and in the Prussian province of Silesia. All these Czechs, Slovaks, and Croats belong to the great Slav family, which includes also Russians, Poles, Serbs, and Bulgarians.

The principal enemies and oppressors of the Czechoslovaks have always been the Germans and the Magyars, or Hungarians; and it is still the German-Hungarian combination which constitutes the real



The Czechoslovak Military Mission Which Has Arrived from Siberia to Report to the Czechoslovak National Committee at Washington, D. C. From Left to-Right: Private R. Chytil, Lieutenant Danielovsky, and Captain V. S. Hurban. (© Harris & Ewing.)

strength of the Central Powers.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century the Germans and Magyars had apparently suppressed the independence of the Czechoslovaks, but a great Czech revival began and reached its culmination in the revolutionary year of 1848. A Pan-Slavic Congress was held at Prague, the capital of Bohemia and chief centre of Czech life, and an effort was made to obtain an independent national life. But it failed disastrously, and not until the present war have the oppressed

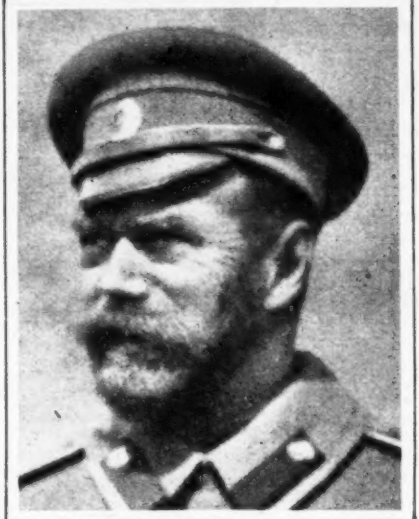
peoples really had a chance of attaining their long cherished aims.

Should the creation of a Czechoslovak State result in the forthcoming peace settlement, the dissolution of the Dual Monarchy (Austria-Hungary) is assured.

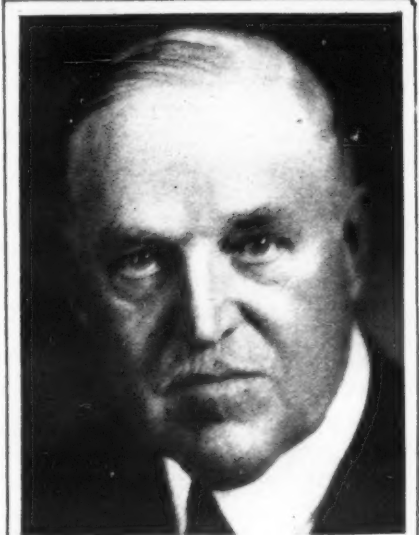
The Czechoslovak National Committee, mentioned in the British announcement of recognition, is presided over by Professor Masaryk, who is now in Washington, advising the Government in regard to co-operation with the Czechoslovaks forces in Siberia.

THE CZAR'S TRAGIC END

The last Czar of all the Russias, who was executed by order of the Ural Regional Soviet, was not the only one to meet with a violent end. Alexander II., who ruled from 1855 to 1881, was assassinated, although he was the most liberal of all the Czars, having brought about the liberation of the serfs.



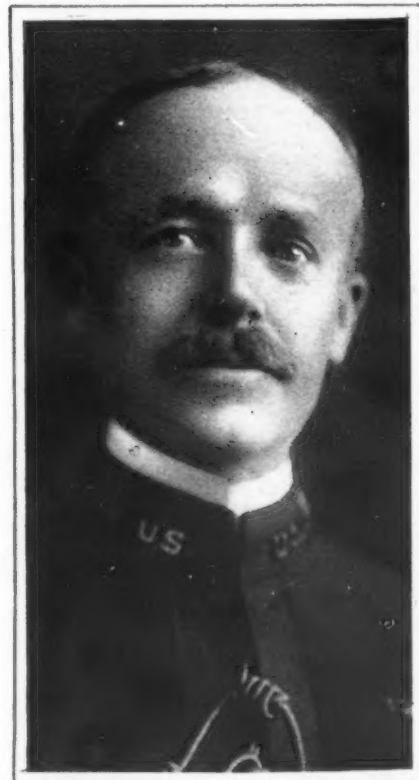
A portrait of the late Czar taken just before the revolution which ended his rule.



Samuel M. Felton, President of the Chicago Great-Western, who has rehabilitated the French railroads. He planned the mobilization of the American railroads for intervention in Mexico, had that step been necessary. (© Harris & Ewing.)



Map Showing the Area Occupied by Czechs and Slovaks. Bohemia Is a Predominantly Czech Country.



Major Gen. Jesse McI. Carter, head of the Militia Division, appointed to command one of the new divisions. (© Harris & Ewing.)

A German Front-Line Trench After Its Capture



This photograph illustrates the effect of British gunfire, which played deadly havoc with the enemy, some of whose dead are lying in the trenches, already occupied by the victors.

(British Official Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

Scenes from One of the Sectors Where the American A



AMERICAN AND FRENCH SOLDIERS DIGGING IN THE RUINS OF A CHATEAU WHICH WAS SHELLED BY THE GERMANS
ON THE NIGHT OF MAY 30, 1918.

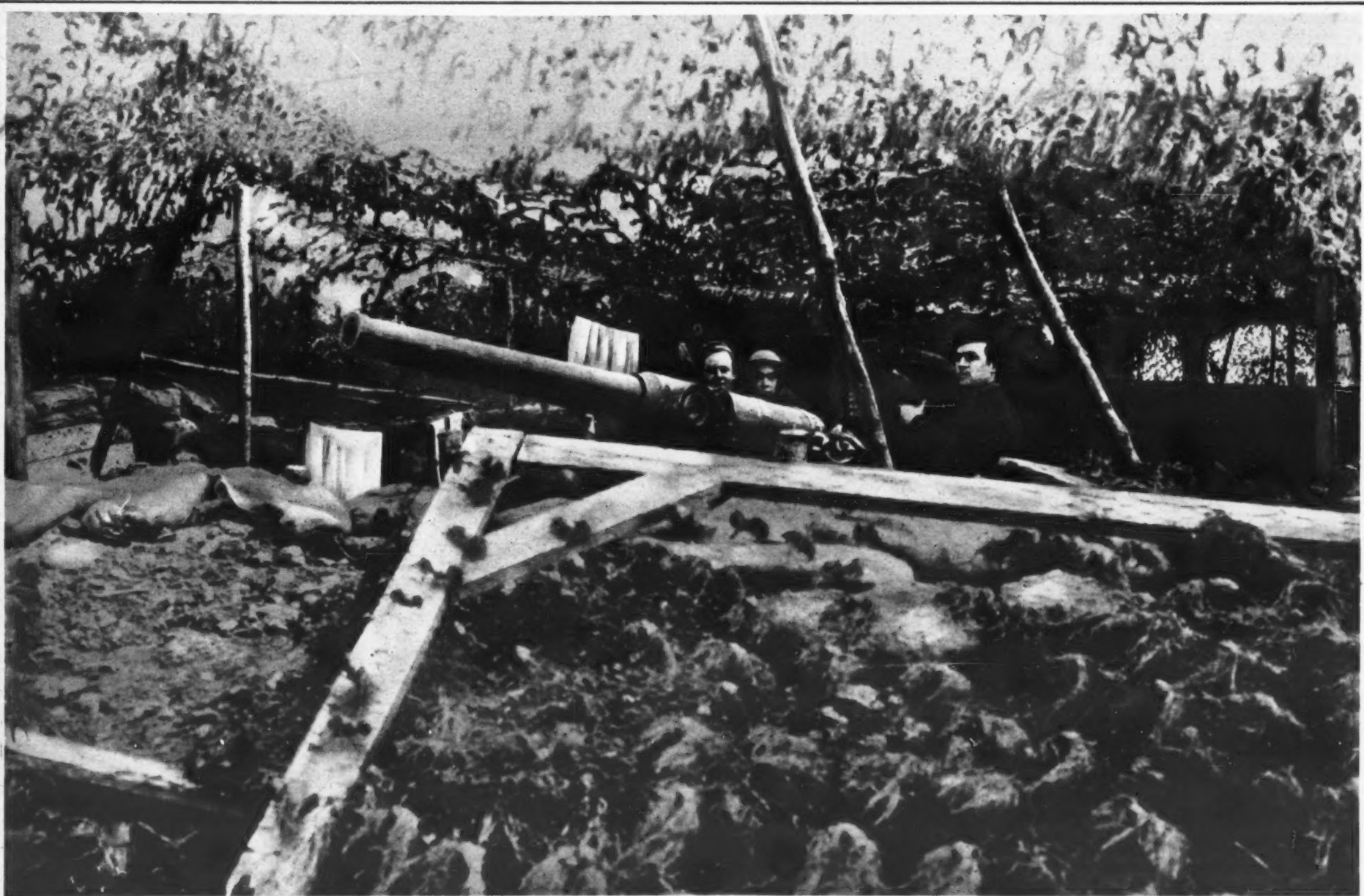
(© Committee on Public Information from Underwood & Underwood.)

car Army Is Helping the French on the Western Front



ENGINEERS OF THE 26TH DIVISION OF THE U. S. ARMY UNLOADING RAILS FOR THE NARROW-GAUGE RAILROADS WHICH SUPPLY THE FIELD ARTILLERY WITH MUNITIONS.

(© Committee on Public Information from Underwood & Underwood.)



ARTILLERYMEN OF THE 26TH DIVISION IN A CAMOUFLAGED GUN POSITION FROM WHICH THEY ARE SHELLING THE GERMAN LINES.

(© Committee on Public Information from Underwood & Underwood.)

Grim Actualities Photographed on the Scene of the



AMERICAN TROOPS GOING INTO BATTLE IN FRONT OF BELLEAU WOOD ON JUNE 4, 1918. THEY ARE ADVANCING IN OPEN FORMATION IN FACE OF THE ENEMY'S FIRE.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



TWO AMERICAN SOLDIERS SUPERVISING GERMAN PRISONERS BRINGING BACK OTHER PRISONERS WHO HAVE BEEN WOUNDED DURING THE FIGHTING ON JULY 18, 1918.
(French Official Photograph.)

he Americans' Heroic Achievements in the Marne Salient

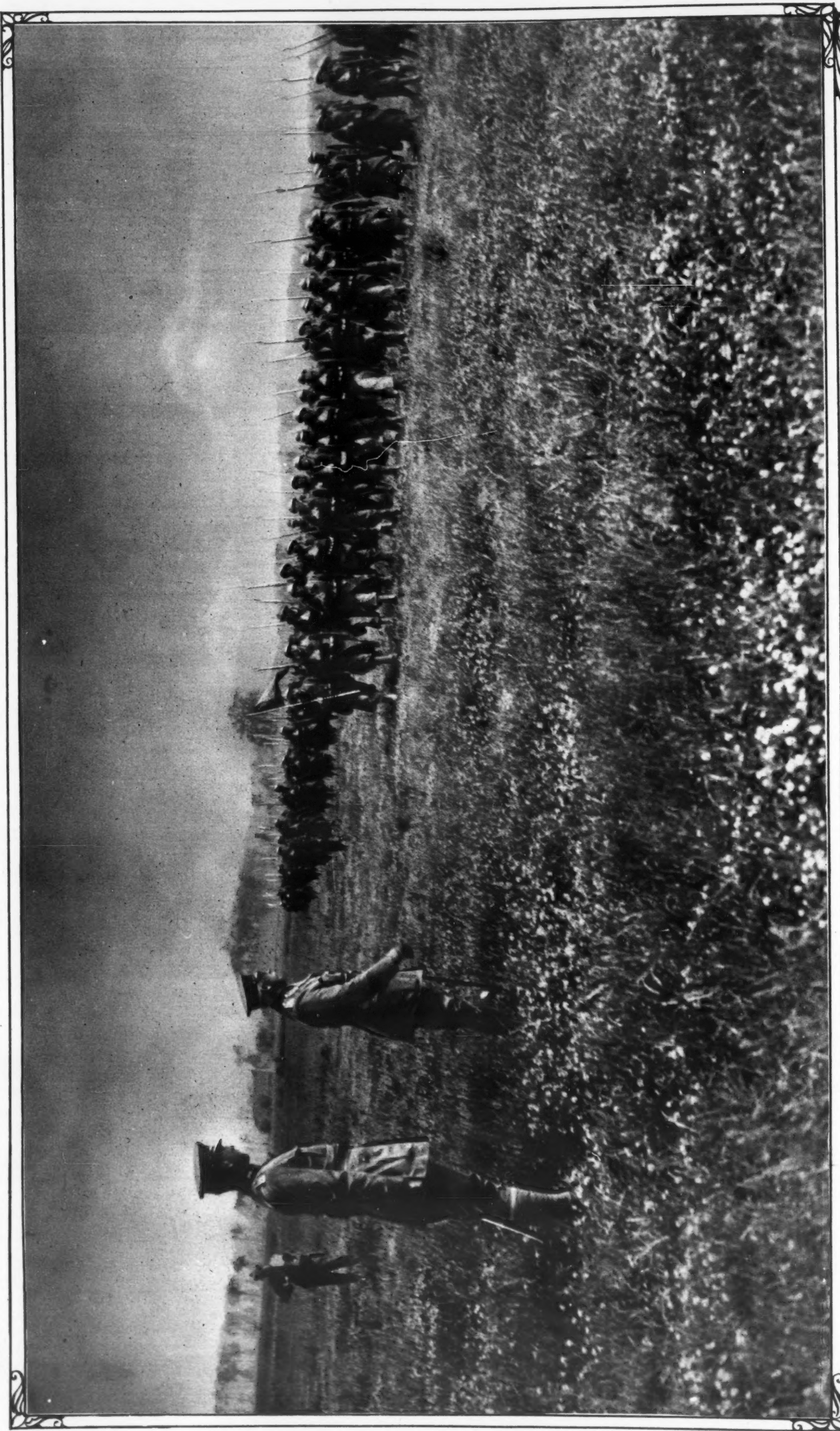


IN THE AMERICAN SECTOR OF CHATEAU-THIERRY—THE FIRST TRENCHES DUG BY AMERICAN TROOPS BEFORE LUCY-LE-BOCAGE.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



PREMIER CLEMENCEAU AND GENERAL MORDACQ WITH AMERICAN SOLDIERS ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF CHATEAU-THIERRY. IN THE FOREGROUND LIES A DEAD GERMAN.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Belgian Troops—First to Meet the German Invaders—Ready to Achieve the Final Victory

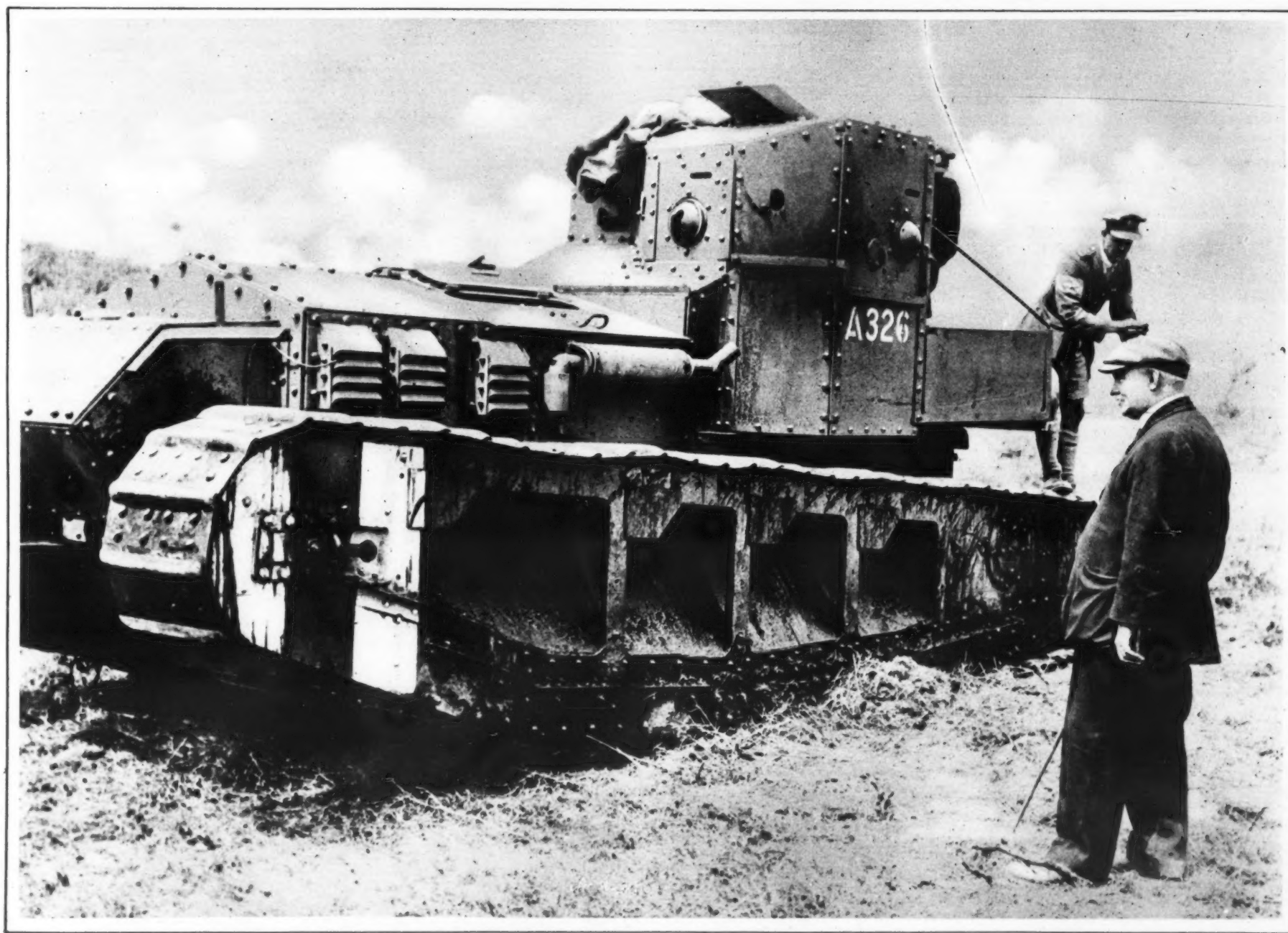


THE KING OF THE BELGIANS AND THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT REVIEWING MEN OF THE BELGIAN ARMY, WHICH HAS BEEN FIGHTING SINCE THE FIRST GERMAN ASSAULT ON LIEGE IN 1914.
(British Official Photos from Western Newspaper Union.)

Light, Fast Tanks a Feature of the Present Battle



A LIGHT FRENCH TANK AT A HALT FOR REPAIRS IN THE OPEN DURING AN ATTACK.



ONE OF THE BRITISH FAST, LIGHT TANKS, POPULARLY KNOWN AS THE "WHIPPETS."

(British Official Photo from International Film Service.)

One of the features of the latest phase of the fighting on the western front is the employment of a new type of tank, which is much lighter, faster, and easier to handle than the

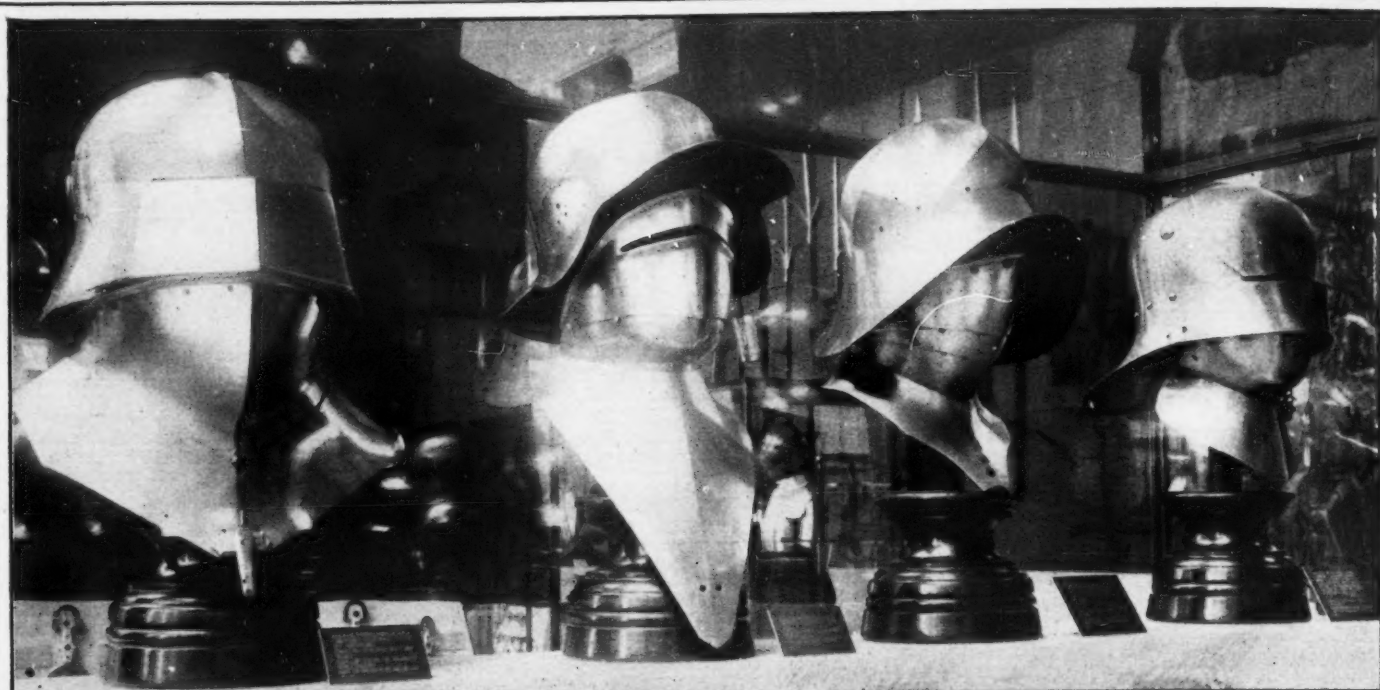
type at first used. These tanks dash ahead of the infantry and to a certain extent make it possible to dispense with the long, intense artillery preparation, which was con-

sidered essential at the beginning of every offensive. The new tanks can climb over any obstacle, run in and out of trenches, and turn in a very small space. The Germans have

found no effective way of combating them, for they are immune to rifle or machine gun fire and move about too quickly to present a target for big guns.

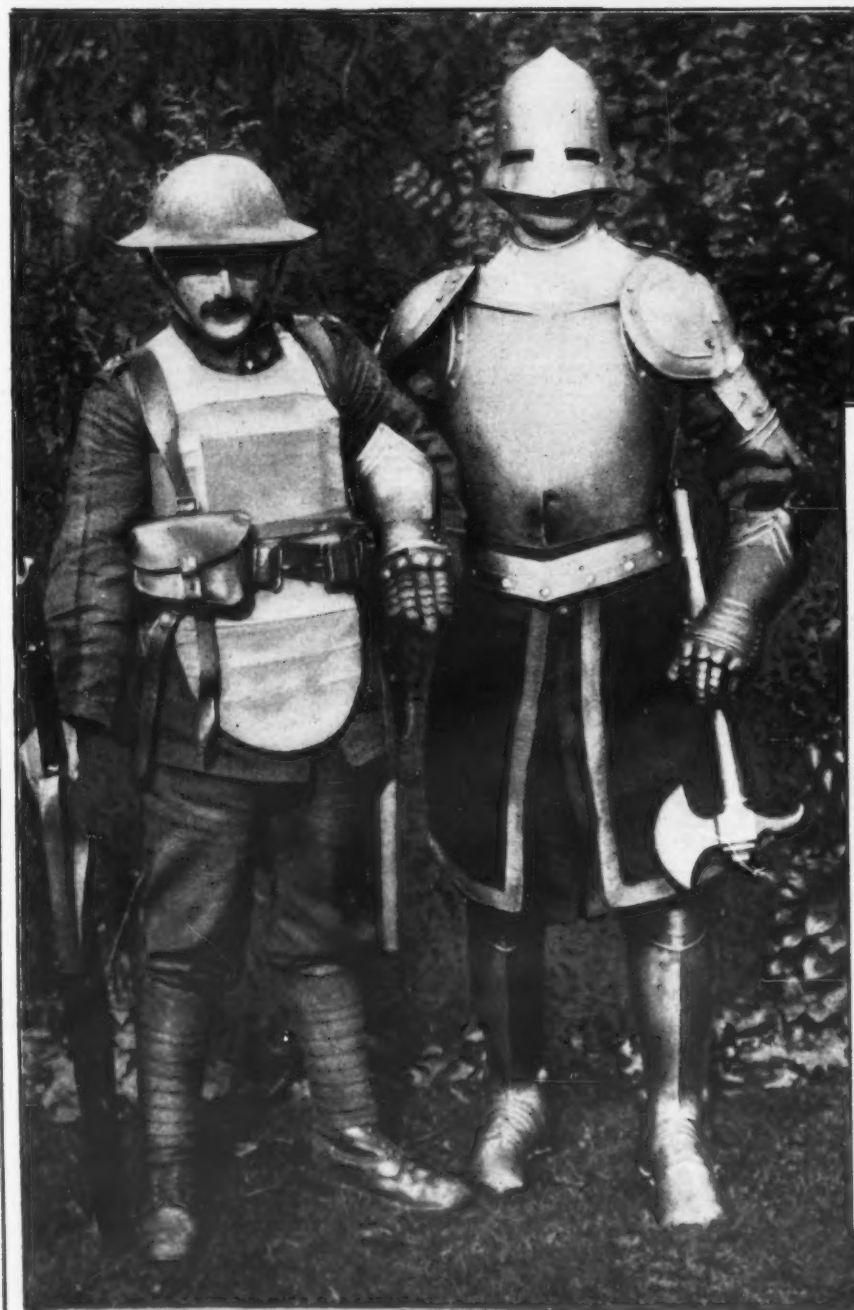
Ancient Armor Now Being Used as Models to Provide A

ARMOR, such as was worn by the knights of olden days, is being revived for use by the American Army in France. An official announcement, issued by the War Department on Aug. 4, says: "Comprising all that was best in the types of armor used in the days of the ancients, this armor, in some instances, is being wrought into shape on ancient anvils and by hammers that were actually used centuries ago. In direct charge of the workshop is a French artisan whose skill has been known to collectors the world over and whose forebears, for generations back, have kept alive the dying trade of the armorer. This war in Europe, which has brought back into use many discarded weapons and practices of mediaeval warfare, has found use for armor as well. This is shown in the adoption of steel helmets by all the warring powers; in the use of heavy breastplates by the Germans and lighter breastplates for attack by the English; in the armored waistcoats used by the Italians, and in trench shields, which all the armies are using. Fortunately for the Ordnance Department, one of the greatest collections of ancient armor in the world, accessible to study by the American armor designers, is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. It was as an incident to this collection that there was established at the museum an armorers' workshop for the purpose of cleaning, repairing or, in rare cases, for restoring pieces that were defective. A French artist named Daniel Tachaux is now working under the supervision of Major Bashford Dean of the Ordnance Department in the armor workshop."



SPECIMENS OF MEDIAEVAL HELMETS, NOT UNLIKE THOSE USED IN THE PRESENT WAR BY THE GERMANS, IN THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, NEW YORK CITY.

(© Publishers' Photo Service.)



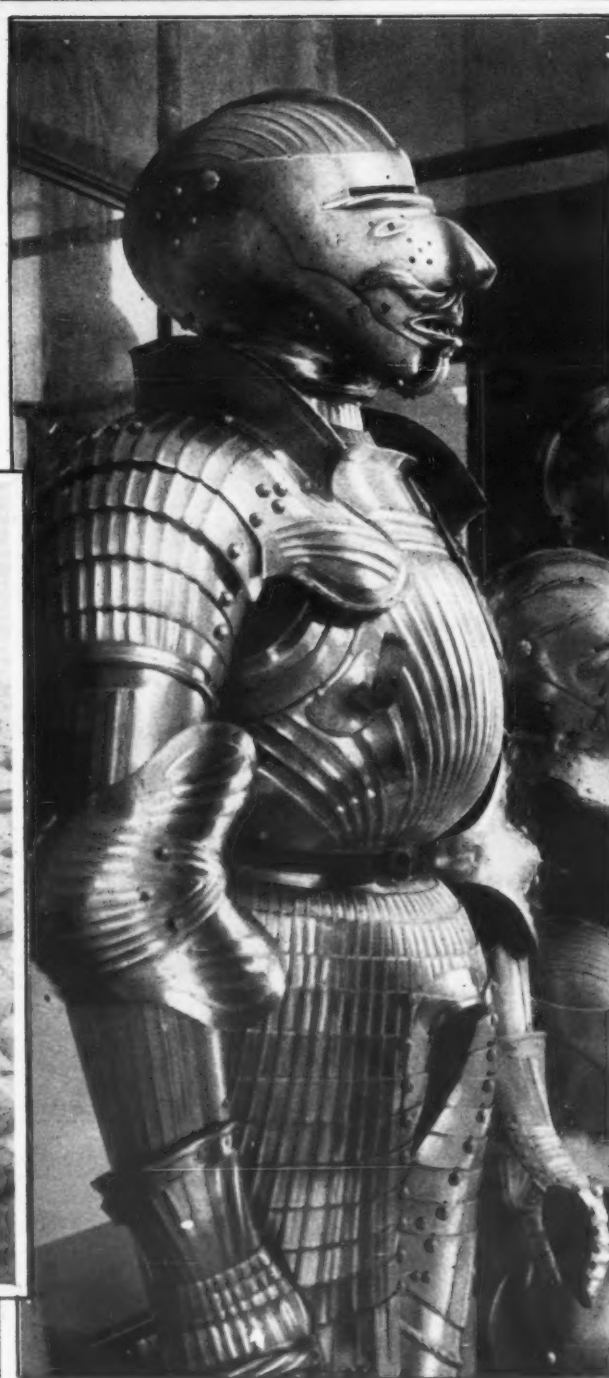
A CONTRAST IN ARMOR, OLD AND NEW. A BRITISH SOLDIER STANDING NEXT TO A MAN IN AN ANCIENT KNIGHT'S SUIT OF MAIL.

A CANADIAN OFFICER DEMONSTRATING THE USE OF A GERMAN SNIPER'S HELMET. THESE HELMETS ARE MADE OF KRUPP'S BEST STEEL AND WILL TURN ANY BULLET. A PIECE CUT OUT AT THE SIDE PERMITS THE RIFLE TO BE HELD IN ITS PROPER POSITION.

(Canadian Official Photo.)



A BAVARIAN OUTPOST CLAD IN HEAVY ARMOR.



ONE OF THE MOST PERFECT EXAMPLES OF A COMPLETE SUIT OF MAIL.

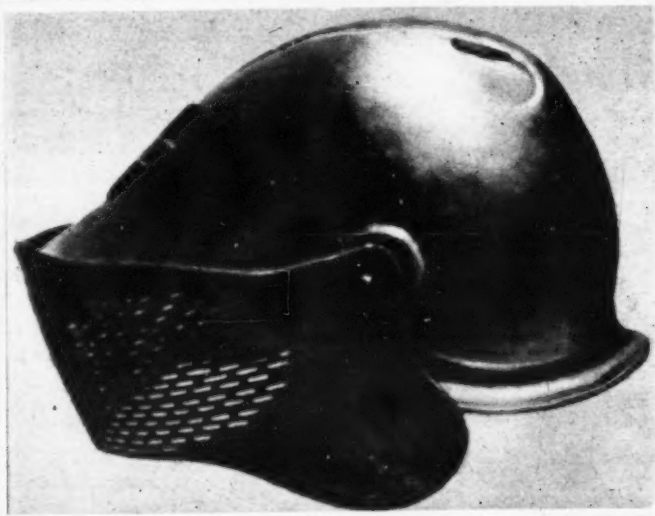
(© Publishers' Photo Service.)

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America's Soldiers With Protection from Shrapnel and Bullets



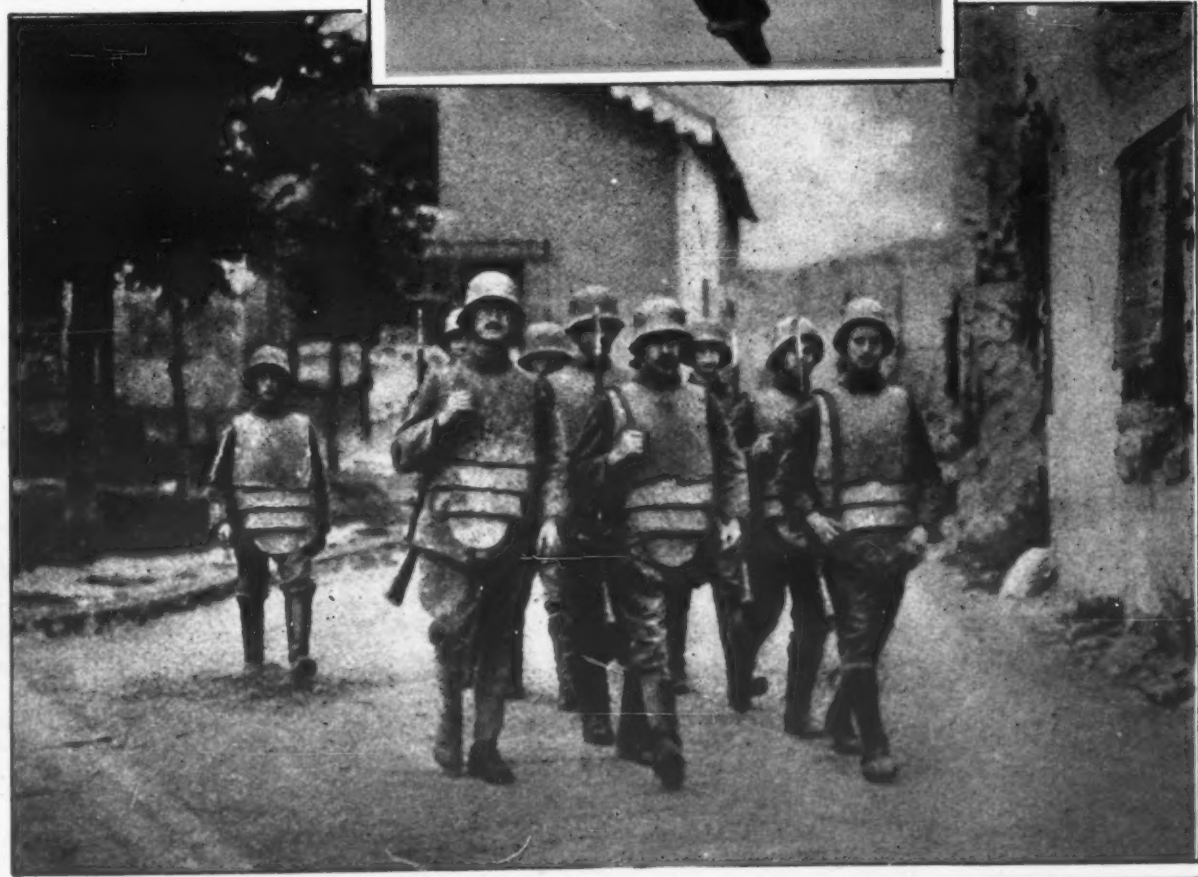
THE NEW STEEL HELMET WITH VIZOR TO PROTECT THE EYES, WORN BY BELGIAN SOLDIERS WHEN IN EXPOSED POSITIONS.



ARTISTIC AS WELL AS USEFUL—HELMETS RECENTLY ADOPTED BY THE SWISS ARMY. THE PEAK PROJECTS WELL OVER THE FOREHEAD, AND THE EYES AND NOSE ARE FURTHER PROTECTED BY AN ADJUSTABLE VIZOR.



NOT UNLIKE THE IRONSIDES OF CROMWELL'S TIME—GERMAN HAND GRENADE THROWERS CLAD IN THE LATEST STEEL ARMOR WITH WHICH THEY WERE SUPPLIED ON ACCOUNT OF THE HEAVY CASUALTIES SUSTAINED BY GRENADIERS.



A GROUP OF GERMAN SHARPSHOOTERS READY FOR THE DANGEROUS DUTY OF SNIPING FROM EXPOSED POSITIONS.



A YOUNG BAVARIAN SOLDIER OF THE "STURMTRUPPEN" (SHOCK TROOPS.)



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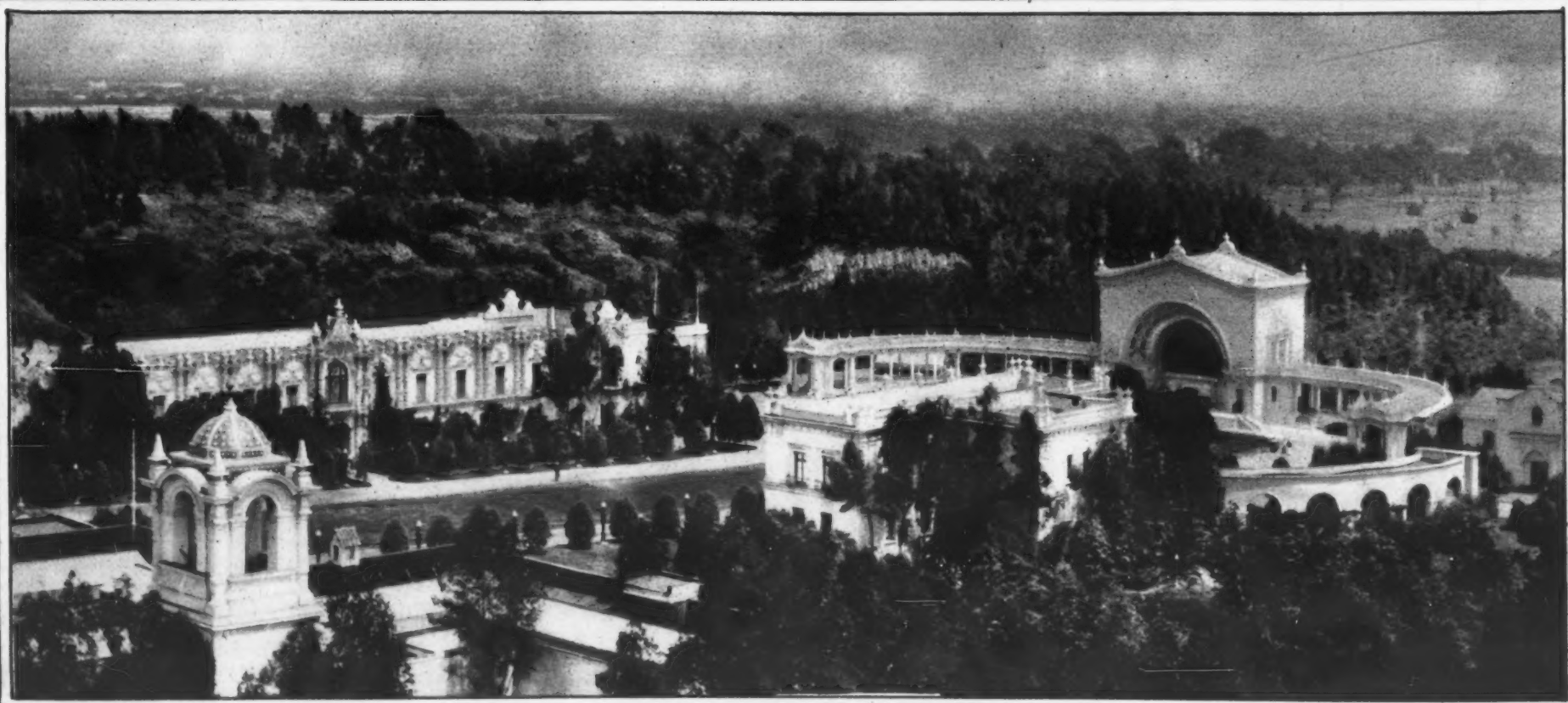
ENTIRE WESTERN FRONT IN FOUR PARTS: PART III



THE MAP. THE KEY WAS INCLUDED IN THE SECOND SECTION, PRINTED LAST WEEK.

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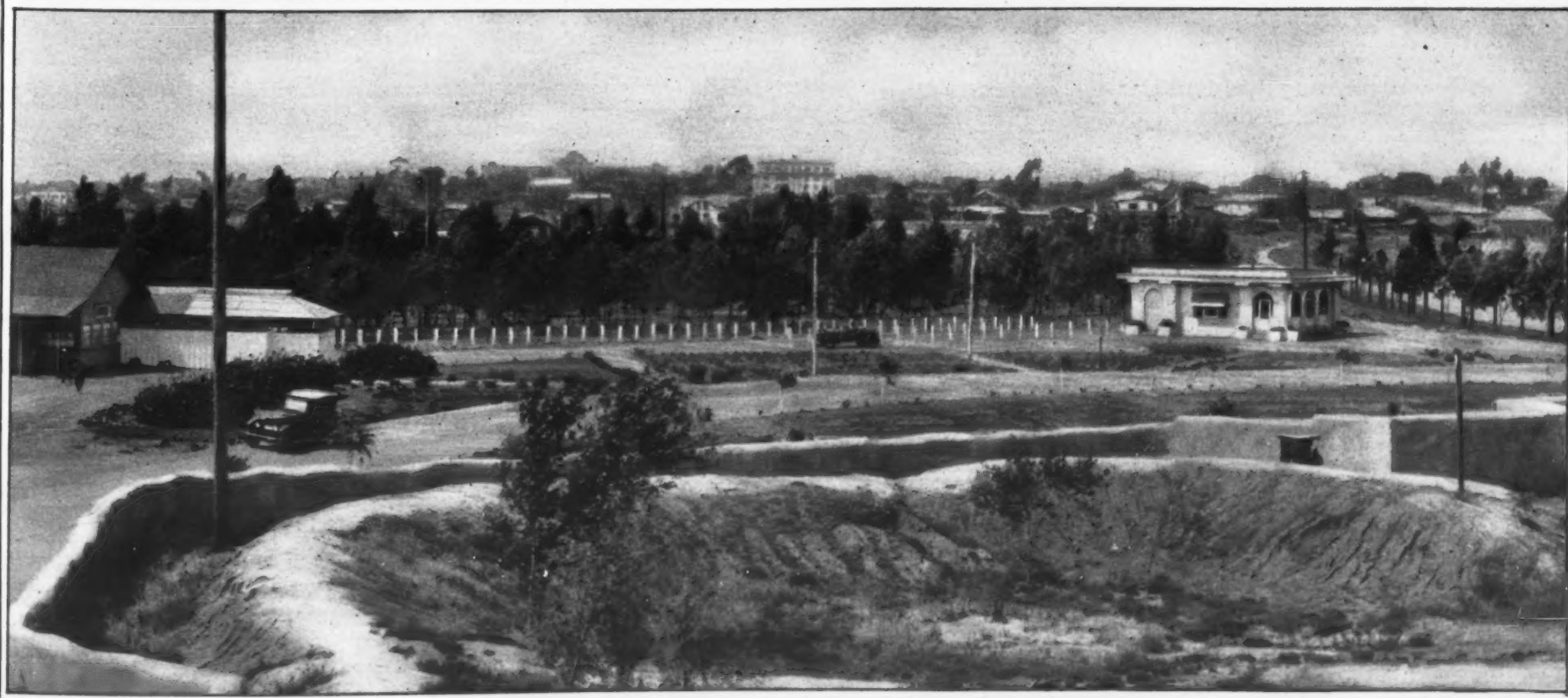
The Most Beautiful Training Camp in the United States



AT SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, THE NAVY DEPARTMENT SEIZED THE OPPORTUNITY PRESENTED BY THE EXISTENCE OF EXPOSITION GROUNDS TO ESTABLISH THE MOST BEAUTIFUL TRAINING CAMP IN AMERICA, AS IS EVIDENCED BY THE ABOVE PHOTOGRAPH IN THREE SECTIONS.



One of California's Training Camps for Men of the New Army



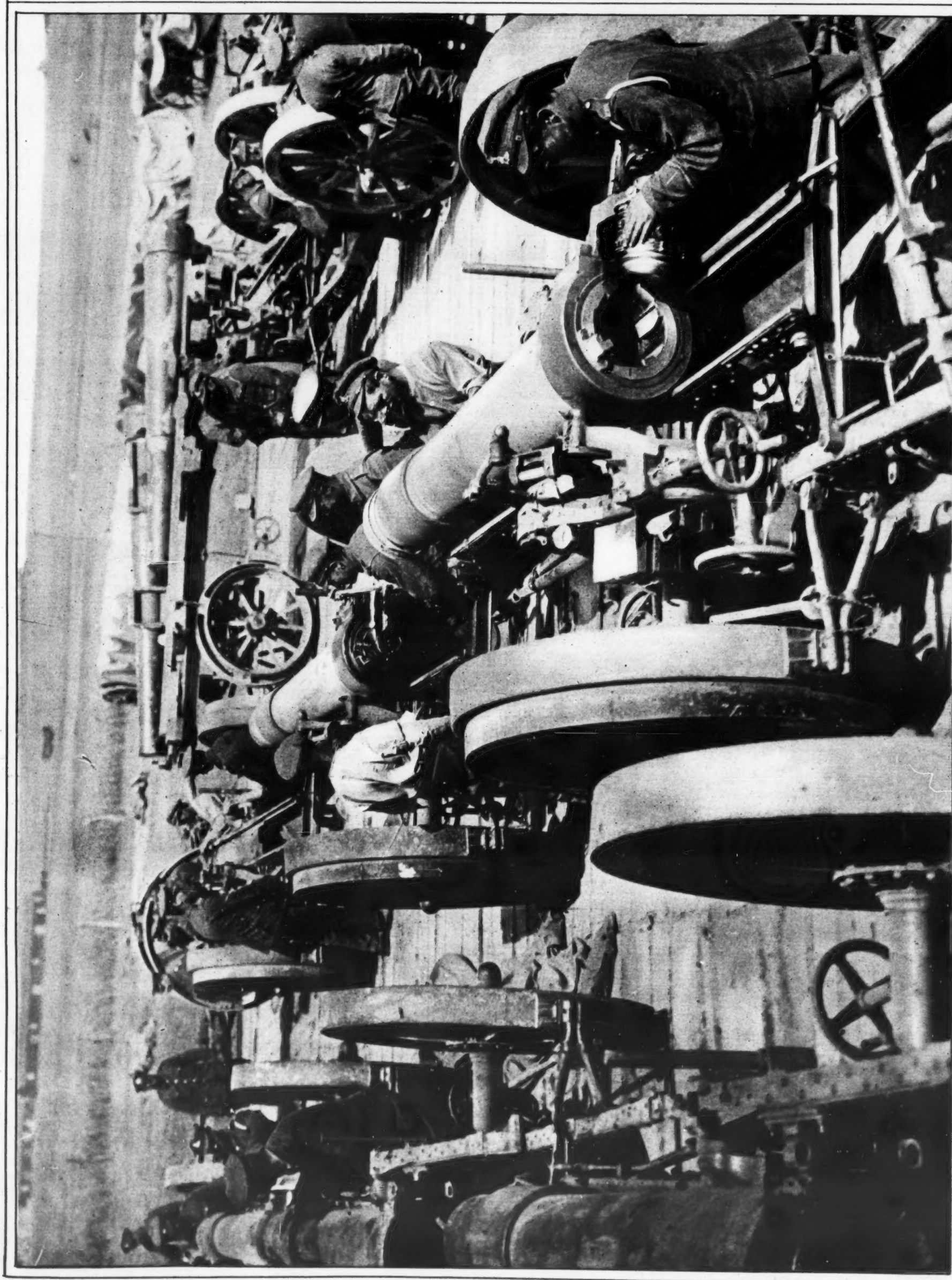
CAMP KEARNY, FIFTEEN MILES NORTH OF SAN DIEGO, CAL., IS ONE OF THE TRAINING CENTRES FOR NEW ARMY MEN FROM THE PACIFIC STATES. THE 40TH DIVISION HAS ALREADY BEEN TRAINED HERE.



British Big Guns That Are Driv- ing Back the Foe

DAY by day the news from the western front tells of the progress the Allies are making. At this writing there can seem to be no doubt that the tide has turned, and that the Germans are being swept back by an irresistible pressure. In the work of driving back the foe, big guns play an all-important part, smashing trenches to pieces and making all kinds of defense positions untenable. Here are some of the guns that do this work, assembled at a British artillery depot.

(British Official Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



Jerusalem, the Scene of Picturesque Religious Ceremonies



✦ BEDOUIN GUARD OF HONOR FOR THE PILGRIMAGE TO NEBI MUSA, WHICH LEFT JERUSALEM, APRIL 26, 1918. THE PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN OUTSIDE THE GOVERNOR'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE HOLY CITY. ✦

(British Official Photos from Underwood & Underwood.)



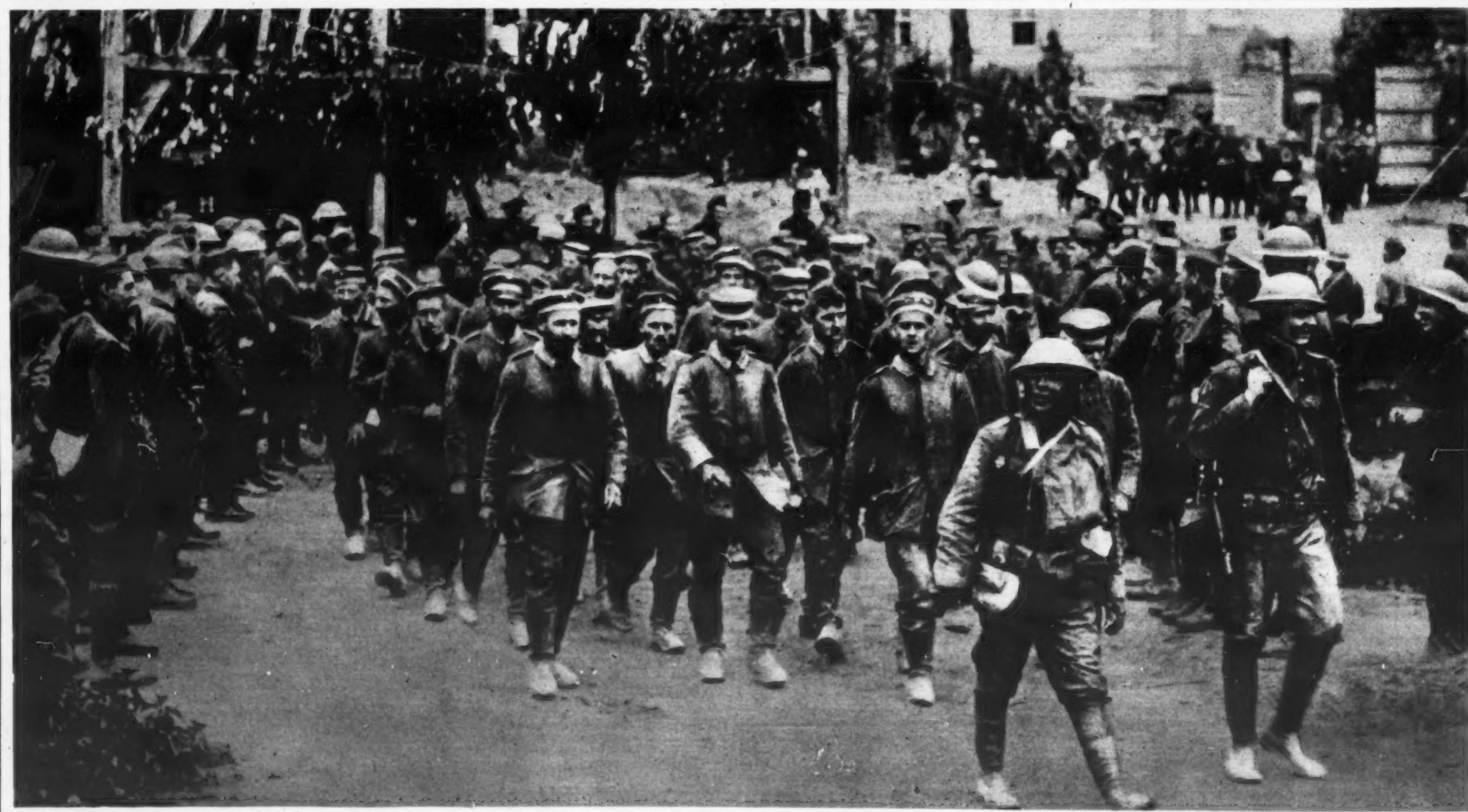
THE PROPHET'S BANNER, PROCEEDING TO THE DAMASCUS GATE OF JERUSALEM, ESCORTED BY THE MUNICIPAL GUARD OF HONOR ON THE OCCASION OF THE DEPARTURE OF THE PILGRIMS FOR NEBI MUSA.

(British Official Photos from Underwood & Underwood.)

Some of the Tens of Thousands of German Soldiers that Are



ONE AMERICAN SOLDIER IS ACTING AS GUARD FOR THE WHOLE OF THIS LONG COLUMN OF GERMAN PRISONERS.
IN THE MARNE REGION



AMERICAN MILITARY POLICE OF THE 1ST DIVISION BRINGING IN THE FIRST BATCH OF GERMANS TAKEN PRISONER AT
THE BEGINNING OF THE AMERICAN DRIVE. THEY ARE PASSING THROUGH A DESERTED FRENCH VILLAGE.

(© Committee on Public Information from Underwood & Underwood.)

Being Captured in the Great Forward Movement of the Allies



WHO ARE ON THE WAY TO THE PRISON CAMPS AT THE BACK OF THE ALLIED LINES. THE PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN ON JULY 18, 1918.

(French Official Photograph.)



ANOTHER BATCH OF GERMAN PRISONERS, THIS LOT HAVING BEEN TAKEN BY THE FRENCH. MANY OF THESE PRISONERS ARE QUITE GLAD TO BE OUT OF THE WAR, AND HAVE NO HESITATION IN SAYING SO.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



Our Nation's Roll of Honor



Lt. Wm. B. Peterson,
Omaha, Neb.,
Died, Airplane Accident.



Lt. Casper M. Kielland,
Buffalo, N. Y.,
Died, Airplane Accident.



Major John Howard Wills,
Lynchburg, Va.,
Killed in Action.



Capt. Robt. M. Graham,
Mineola, Mo.,
Killed in Action.



Lt. Herman St. J. Boldt, Jr.,
New York City,
Killed in Action.



Lt. Harold Sydney Morgan
Van Zandt, Wash.,
Killed in Action.



Lt. Herman E. Bonsall,
Parnassus, Penn.,
Died of Wounds.



Lt. Harry M. Coppinger,
Oklahoma City, Okla.,
Killed in Action.



Lt. William Wallrich,
Shawnee, Wis.,
Killed in Action.



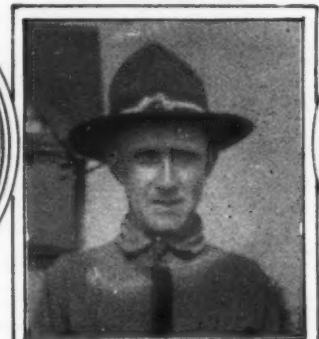
Lt. Leonard C. Hoskins,
East Las Vegas, N. M.,
Killed in Action.



Sgt. Homer Jenkins,
Riceville, Tenn.,
Killed in Action.



Sgt. Henry West,
Boston, Mass.,
Killed in Action.



Cpl. Wm. O. Gorner,
Harrisburg, Penn.,
Killed in Action.



Cpl. Henry O. Diller,
Pittsburgh, Penn.,
Killed in Action.



Sgt. Major Wm. J. Geary,
Washington, D. C.,
Killed in Action.



Sgt. Walter E. Scroggins,
Eldorado, Ill.,
Killed in Action.



Cpl. Wm. C. Ferris,
New Baltimore, Mich.,
Killed in Action.



Cpl. David L. Thor,
Oak Park, Ill.,
Killed in Action.



Cpl. Francis E. Williams,
Alliance, Ohio,
Killed in Action.



Cpl. Jethro Shoemaker,
Clem, Ga.,
Killed in Action.



Cpl. Edward Hayek,
St. Paul, Minn.,
Killed in Action.



Pte. Charles Auer,
Salem, Ore.,
Killed in Action.



Pte. Thos. V. Larson,
Berkeley, Cal.,
Killed in Action.



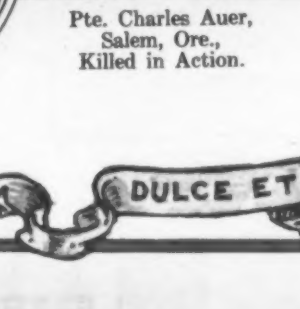
Pte. John W. Lambert,
Newnan, Ga.,
Died of Wounds.



Pte. Clarence D. Armstrong,
Frederick, Md.,
Killed in Action.



Pte. Daniel Donahue,
Elizabeth, N. J.,
Killed in Action.



Cpl. Cleo Baxter Davis,
Bowling Green, Ky.,
Killed in Action.

DULCE ET

DECORUM EST PRO

PATRIA MORI

Our Nation's Roll of Honor



Lt. Pressly R. Brown,
Morganton, N. C.,
Killed in Action.



Capt. Newell R. Fiske,
Cranford, N. J.,
Killed in Action.



Capt. Arthur F. Moseley,
Freeport, Ill.,
Killed in Action.



Capt. Little Harrison,
Houston, Tex.,
Died of Wounds.



Lt. Harold Cotthurt Mills,
Troy, N. Y.,
Died of Wounds.



Lt. Edgar A. Fisher,
Oriska, N. D.,
Died from Accident.



Sgt. Floyd E. Roderick,
South Bend, Ind.,
Died of Wounds.



Sgt. William Scott,
Dayton, Ohio,
Killed in Action.



Cpl. Chas. A. Schick,
Philadelphia, Penn.,
Killed in Action.



Lt. Frank C. Linn, Jr.,
San Antonio, Tex.,
Killed in Action.



Sgt. Wm. A. Hamilton,
Selmer, Tenn.,
Killed in Action.



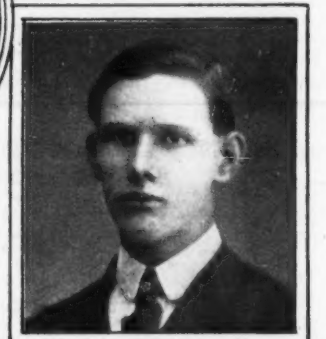
Cpl. Jerry Vucic,
Chicago, Ill.,
Died of Wounds.



Cpl. Ralph V. Chaney,
Oakland, Ia.,
Killed in Action.



Cpl. Arthur W. Baker,
Temple, Tex.,
Killed in Action.



Cpl. Herman Grollman,
Newark, N. J.,
Killed in Action.



Cpl. Chas. A. Martin,
Sullivan, Ind.,
Killed in Action.



Pte. Earl O. McGrath,
Lakeport, N. H.,
Killed in Action.



Pte. Alfred E. Hutchison,
Gregory, S. D.,
Killed in Action.



Pte. David Fannick,
Waterbury, Conn.,
Killed in Action.



Cpl. Wm. E. Storch,
New York City,
Died of Wounds.



Wagoner Dewey W. Fink,
Grand Forks, N. D.,
Died of Wounds.



Pte. Robert St. Clair,
Roanoke, Va.,
Killed in Action.



Pte. George D. Snow,
Chicago, Ill.,
Killed in Action.



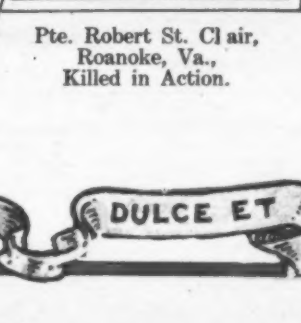
Pte. Morris G. Russell,
Amory, Miss.,
Died of Wounds.



Pte. Lloyd H. Still,
Wibaux, Mont.,
Killed in Action.



Pte. Joseph R. Smith,
Weiser, Idaho,
Killed in Action.



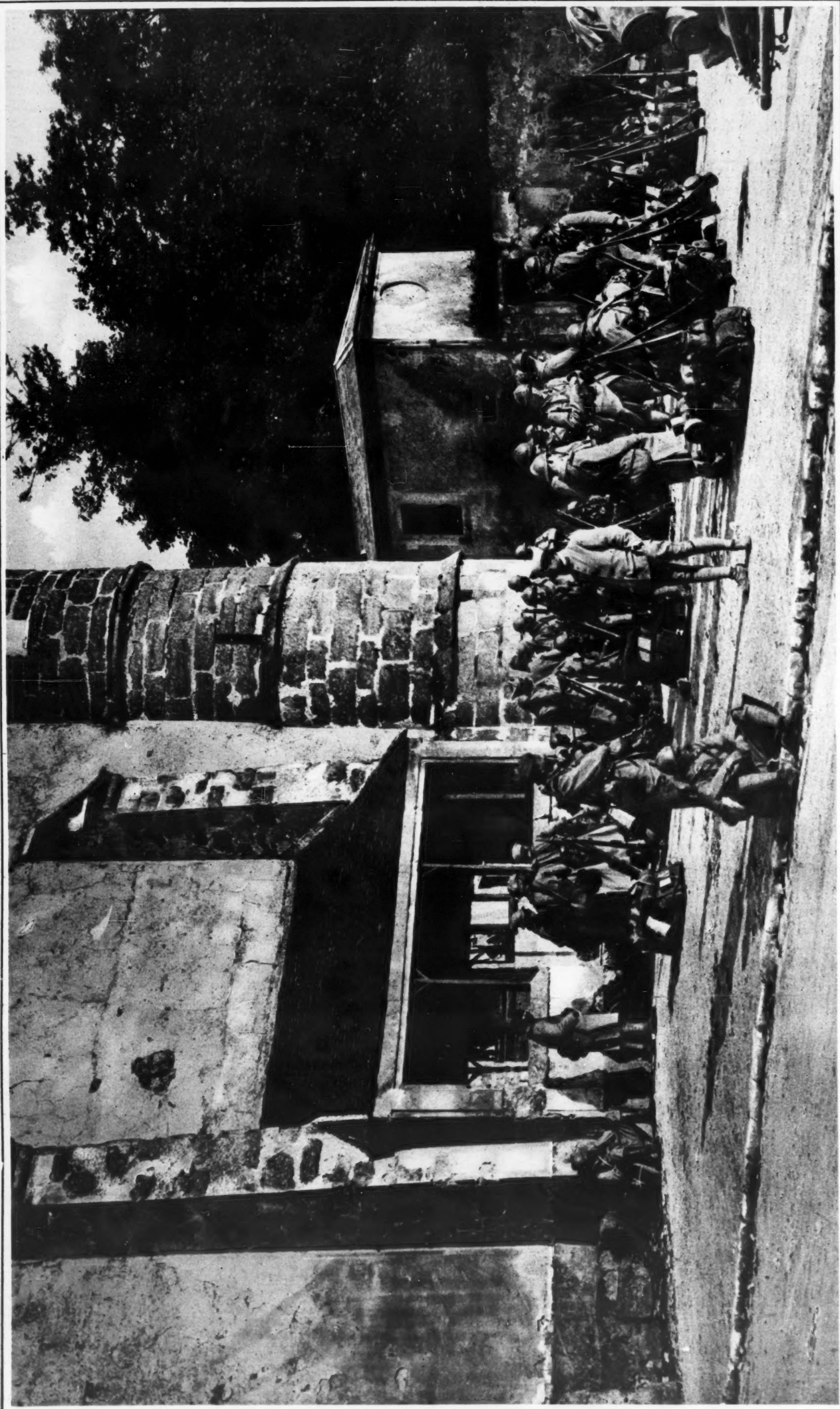
Pte. Thomas G. Lawton,
South Medford, Mass.,
Died of Wounds.

DULCE ET

DECORUM EST PRO

PATRIA MORI

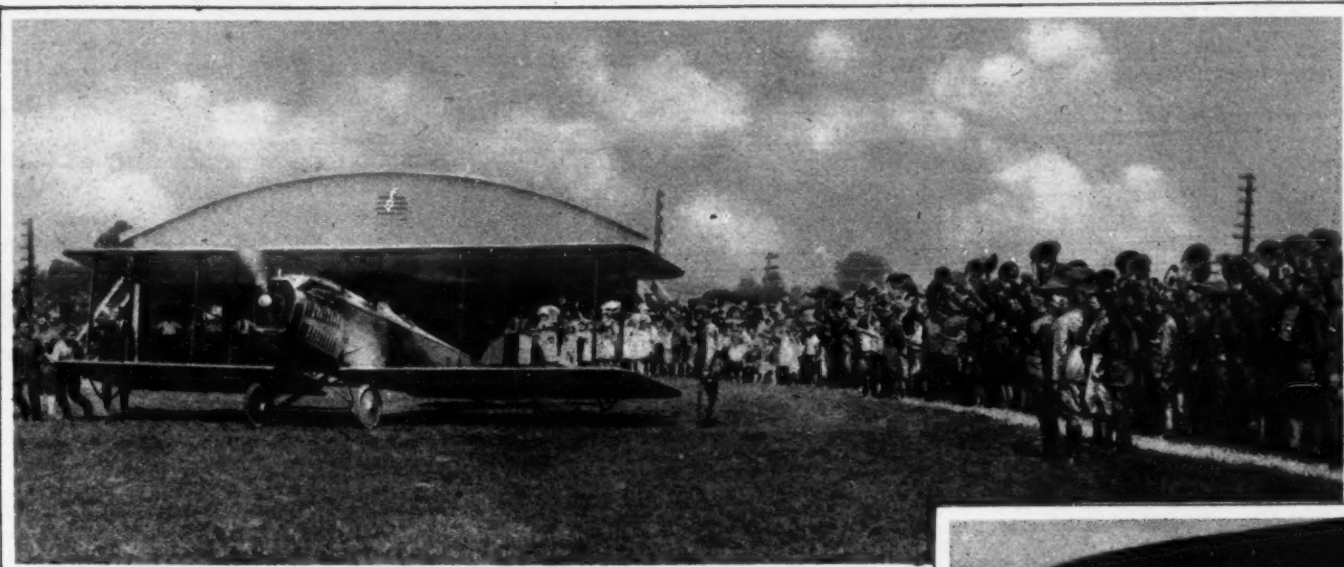
French Troops Enjoying a Brief Interval of Rest After Strenuous Days in the Great Battle



THESE FRENCH SOLDIERS, OUTSIDE A VILLAGE CHURCH IN THE MARNE REGION, ARE RESTING A LITTLE WHILE ERE THEY RETURN TO THE FRAY.

(French Official Photo from Western Newspaper Union.)

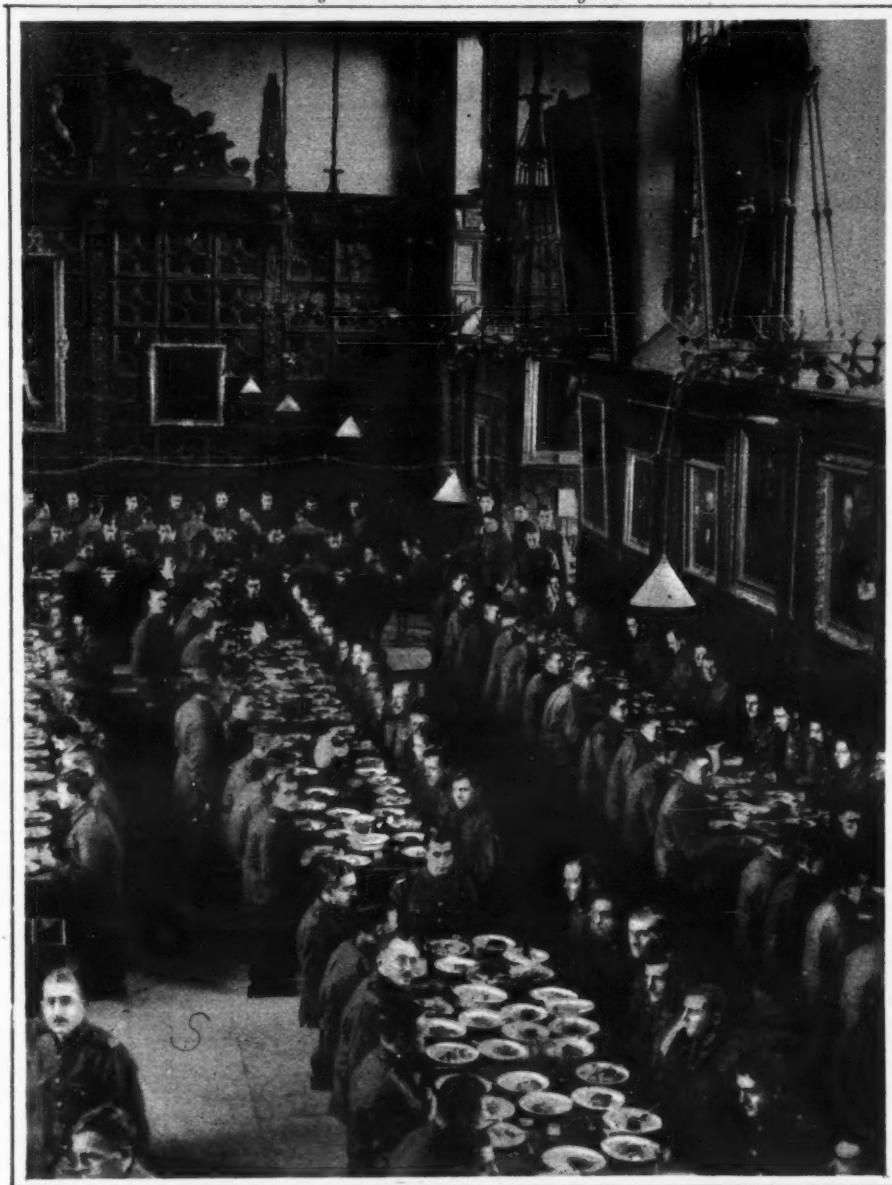
A Flashlight on Some Aspects of the War



The New York-Philadelphia-Washington Airplane Mail Route Passed Formally Into the Control of the Post Office Department on Aug. 12, 1918, When the First Plane, As Shown Above, Was Sent from the New Landing Field Near Washington. (© Harris & Ewing.)

U. S. MAIL BY AIRPLANE.

AVIATION has in the last four years been developed almost exclusively for military purposes, but the United States Post Office has been working for the creation of an aerial mail service. On Aug. 12 the first air mail route, between New York, Philadelphia, and Washington was taken over by the Post Office. The experimental stage may thus be said to have been passed. While the railroad is the chief means of communication, there is no doubt that the airplane is going to improve the mail service.

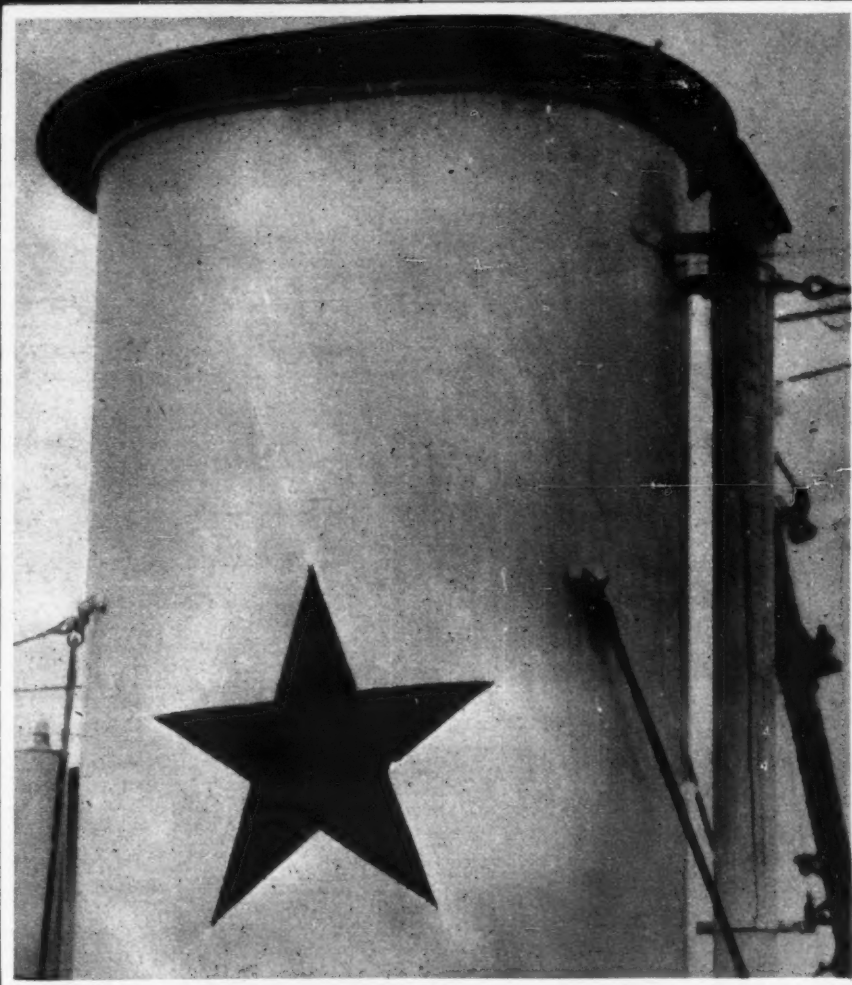


A wartime scene in one of the old English colleges, where formerly the dons and students wore the academic cap and gown. This photograph was taken in Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and shows cadets at lunch. The system of university education in England has been suspended except in so far as it serves war purposes. Practically every college is the scene of some kind of war activity. The American universities are now beginning to pass through a similar experience as a result of the lowering of the draft age.

(Publishers' Photo Service.)



Putting Pigeons on a German Airplane So That the Aviator Can Send Back Messages.



Funnel of a United States Destroyer Decorated with a Star to Indicate the Actual Sinking of an Enemy Submarine. (© Underwood & Underwood.)



Battle Planes Continue to Receive Additions to Their Equipment This German Airplane Carries Hand Grenades (on the Side) and Signal Rockets As Well As a Machine Gun.

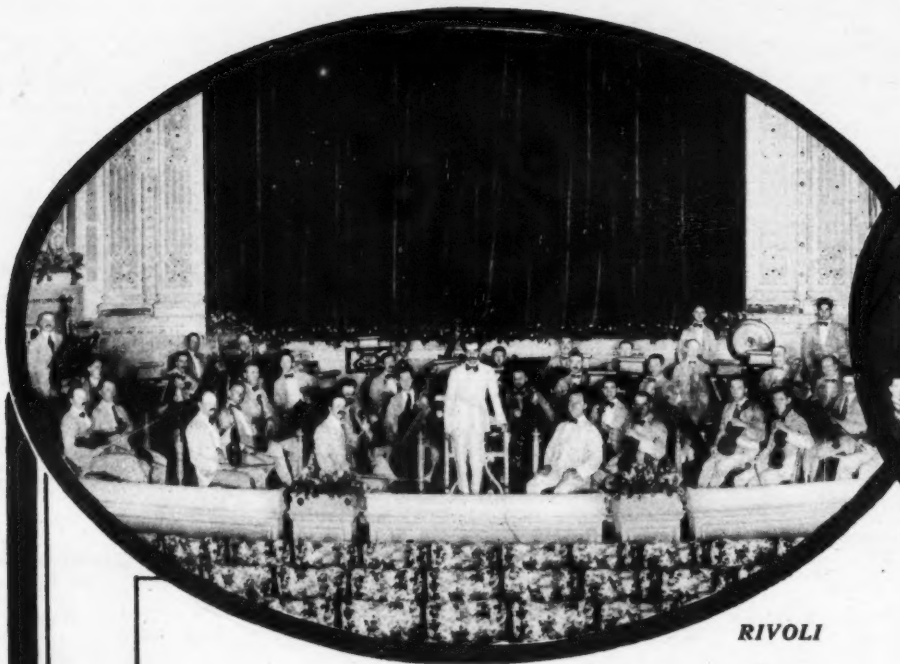
RIVOLI RIALTO

"Triumph of the Motion Picture"
BROADWAY at 49th STREET

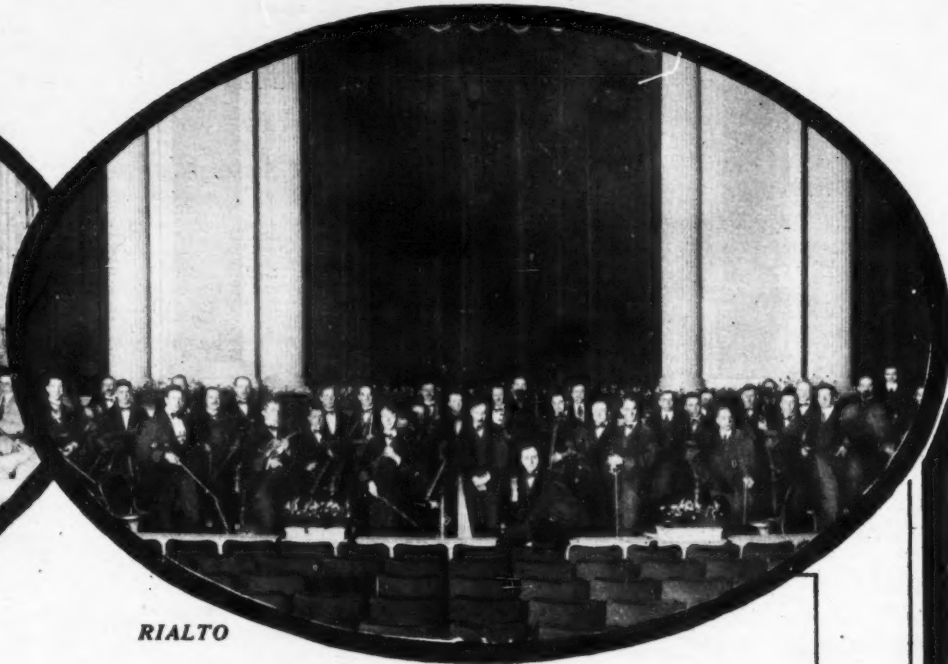
"Temple of the Motion Picture"
TIMES SQUARE

New York City

Both theatres under the direction of S. L. ROTHAPFEL



RIVOLI



RIALTO

The famous orchestras of The Rivoli and The Rialto

IF you love fine music, superbly interpreted by musical ensembles of instrumental artists, under world famed master directors, and sung by soloists of distinction and artistic stature, of course you come to The Rivoli and The Rialto.

For the musical programs of The Rivoli and The Rialto have attained a standing and repute among music lovers that have made them the criterion throughout the world.

If you know The Rivoli and The Rialto you know these things. And you know the beauty and art and eye-delight of the settings and environment in which these musical programs are given.

Not "motion picture theatres" as you ordinarily consider them—but

magnificent temples of this wonderful art. In which better motion pictures are shown you in an atmosphere of beauty and relaxing luxury that needs but the added touch of fine music, worthily rendered, to give the final stimulus to your enjoyment of "foremost stars, superbly directed in clean motion pictures."

When you visit The Rivoli and The Rialto you come to the better motion picture theatres. Where the great ideal has always been: to show you the better photoplays; to divert and entertain you with real music. And it was in The Rivoli and The Rialto that this ideal was first attained.

Whenever a motion picture theatre wishes to impress its clientele with its distinctive character, it compares itself with The Rivoli and The Rialto.

Paramount and Artcraft Motion Pictures



These two trade-marks are the sure way of identifying Paramount and Artcraft Pictures—and the theatres that show them

FAMOUS PLAYERS-LASKY CORPORATION
ADOLPH ZUKOR Pres JESSE L. LASKY Vice Pres. CECIL B. DE MILLE Director General
NEW YORK

